Abbeville, S. C.

Thursday, August 10, 1865.

MARY HARRIS' TRIAL CONCLUDED. The trial of Mary Harris for the murder of A. J. Burroughs in Washington was concluded a few days since. Burr oughs was a man of some standing and intelligence, and held an honorable position in the Treasury Department at Washington. Miss Harris, from being so much exasperated at the treachery of Burroughs, upon meeting him in one of the streets of Washington, shot him. She had the sympathy of the populace, and manifestations of joy at her acquittal were great. We give below the argument of Mr. Vorhees and the verdict of the jury. It will be found interesting:

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1865. To-day, the twelfth and last of the trial of Miss Harris for the murder of A. J. Burroughs, witnessed a larger and more excited crowd in attendance than any which has preceded. The sympathy of the public, with few exceptions, had in the course of the trial been arrayed on the side of the accused, and an intense interest developed in the final result.

APPEARANCE OF MISS HARRIS. At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock the accused entered, accompanied by her counsel and lady friends, and took her seat in front of the green table amid a buzz of many voices, which the Marshal endeavored to restrain. Miss Harris came in leaning on the arm of Mr. Bradley.

Before the argument was commenced the jurors not engaged in the case were discharged.

ARGUMENT OF MR. VOORHEES. At half past ten o'clock Mr. Voorbees commenced his argument. In the course of it he gave the following sketch of the HISTORY OF THE ACCUSED.

Seven years ago Mary Harris was 'a beautiful and intelligent child of twelve years old in the city of Purlington, Iowa. Though in moderate circumstances, none were more respected than her parents. At this time the evidence shows that Burroughs met her. It is true that Burroughs was almost twenty years her senior, but it is shown that he proposed to fashion her mind during its tender growth, and to mould and shape her habits and affections in order that she might be for him a suitable wife when of a proper age. You will have no difficulty in arriving at this conclusion from what the witnesses have disclosed, and it is important that you should never for a moment lose sight of this fact. When these two parties to this mouraful tragedy appear first to our view in contact with each other he was a man of mature years; she was young enough to be his own child. The man and the child thus at this point started together. I need not

at length to show the absolute pow er which he necessarily obtained over her young mind and heart. He took her by the hand and taught her that her life belanged to him. She grew up to womanhood in unquestioning obedience to that idea. It fashioned all her budding hopes. It was a part of all her plans when she dreamed of the sunshine and the joy of the future. It was the sole wealth of her pure, young heart, and it was enough, she was content. "He was literally all the world to her. He taught her to regard him as her destiny. Her parents, not blinded by that idolatry with which she worshipped, foresaw that faithlessness in Burroughs which finally wrecked and blasted so many lives besides his own. They disapproved of his protracted and assiduous attentions. They strove to sunder the connection and to dissolve the spell by which he held he enchanted. They wished her to marry another. But their efforts were in vain. Her being was absorbed in his; and when the issue came between obedience to parental authority and obedience to his omnipotent will the result could not be doubt ful. He was to her as the oak to the vine -her support and her life. She clung to his fortunes. She gave up all. Home and kindred were left behind. She went forth leaning on that arm which had em-braced her when a child. It was thus she came to Chicago to reside with the witness Miss Devlin, in order to be near him who was henceforth to be the guardian and protector of all her future years. And who is here to rise up and condemn her for this act? You may say that the step then taken was the source of all her woes and the cause of her present imperilled condition. If even this were true, shall she bear the blame and be bowed down under the world's censure! She loved, and endowed the being whom she loved with the manly virtues of truth, honor and fidelity, and then trusted him. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the disparity of their ages, their long intimacy, their contract of marriage proven here by ence on him, he was called upon by every impulse which enobles human nature, by every instinct which becomes the character of a man, by the holy laws of heaven and eternal justice, to justify with his life, if necessary, the affection and confidence with which she honored him. Shall it be a crime in her to confide because he betrayed and broke her heart and set ber brain on tire? Is it to be imputed to her as an of-

fence that she was true because he was

false? He taught her for five years to

love him until her very soul was blended

with his own, and then with no parting word, with no friendly consolation, if such

n thing could be, with no farewell look of kindness, with no token that he past was not forgotten, he wrenched assunder the bond which united them, made a sudden

marriage with another woman, and turned his back forever on this desolate defend-

ant. This base act of desertion occurred

in September, 1868. In itself alone it was enough to account for a disordered mind

and a broken heart. But it was not thus

then proceeded to the consideration and analysis, as well as a detail of the evidences adduced of Miss Harris' insanity. Her walk by the canal in melancholy contemplation of suicide, her attack on Miss Devlin, the complete revolution in her character, the change in her physical condition, all this going on for one year with the burning sense of the wrong inflicted on her, her attempts to sue him for breach of promise of marriage, the lingering love which, mingling with her wrath, refuses to sue him for damages, because, "poor fellow, he is poor," and she only wanted to clear her character, to vindicate her name. The testimony of Dr. Nichols was then reviewed by Mr. Voorhees, who insisted strongly on the skill and experience of the learned doctor, in whose study and practice mental disarrangement had met with a life's study and experiment, and was finally supported by the tendency of every other physician who testified in the case, in the assertion that she committed the deed "under an insane impulse." Mr. Voorhees then alluded to the saying of the attorney prosecuting the case, that "there should be an example; and that the whole community desired an example to suppress crime in this city." But, said Mr. Voorhees, I speak for this community, rot her, when I say that they do not want this girl made an example, and through their lips and the press, that is their medium of expression, they have indignantly repudiated the idea that they thirst for this girl's blood. Mr. Voorhees next dwelt eloquently upon the character of woman, the protection which she is entitled to at the hands of man, and upon the fact that woman's crimes, ninetynine times out of one hundred, are but the rebound of man's criminality towards herself, and that she is ever but the instrument of punishment which he has fashioned and created for the expiation of his own

The e'oquent argument of Mr. Voorhees, to hear which a crowd comparable only to that which filled the court room during the Sickles trial had assembled, was listened to with profound attention. The crowd outside was as great as that inside; through every available window rows of faces appeared, and whenever Mr. Voorliees reached any passionate passage of appeal or entreaty the murmurs of approbation which the new marshal could not quell within the house were loudly responded to by those outside.

THE JURY RETIRE. A few obstructions delayed their passng out, and it was seven minutes past four when the last of them disappeared. At ten minutes past four they commenced returning. The Judge made no charge, having already instructed them as to the law; hus told the jury ere they went he was satisfied they had pretty much made up their minds and would return a verdict in a few migntes, and so they did. THE VERDICT.

They answered to their names, were asked whether they found the prisoner guilty or n 4 guilty, and Mr. Scrivener, the foreman, said

"Nor GUILTY." Up on chairs, tables and window sills jumped the crowd, uttering cheer after cheer, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, the men their bats. The Marshall stood moving his mouth—a ridiculous but piteous sight. He was evidently saying something, prebably about order; but those nearest to him could not hear him. Every cheer given inside was cchoed by the throng outside. Miss Harris fainted. She was taken out of the room by Mr. Bradley. The Judge left the bench, and the crowd hustled each other out of the room to mingle with the hundreds outside who were awaiting to see the heroine pass out, which fifteen minutes after sho did, learning on the arm of Mr. Bradley. Another series of cheers went up. She entered a waiting carriage, the Misses Devlin following, and off they went. The Judge himself, together with his wife, waited on the opposite corner of the street to see her pass. Thus ended the Harris trial, the most exciting that has taken place before a civil tribunal in Washington since the celebrated case so often alluded to in favor of and against Miss Harris-the Sickles case.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILBOAD. The following extract is taken from the

Columbia Phonix, of the 4th ultimo. On and after the 2d, trains will run as follows: leave Alston on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M.; leaving Greenville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Alston same days. The traveller will note these regulations. A private letter to the Phoenix, from Mr. J. B. LaSalle, the excellent superintendent, advises as of the commendable progress which is being made in the recon-struction of the work. We trust that the day of disaster has fully passed—that there will be neither freshets nor foes to tear up and destroy during the next three generations. We give, an extract from the encouraging letter of Mr. LaSalle:

"We are making rapid progress with the completion towards Columbia. We have "corns of engineers on the line."

a corps of engineers on the line being located or completed or experimented. The location is far advanced, and we expect in a very short time to put a building force upon it, though a portion of the work will be somewhat troublesome. We expect in the course of a few months to havethe sound of the whistle telling of our speedy approach. Our motive power and rolling stock has been very much reduced, which compels us to run only three trains

Exceptions.—The New York World estimates the total exceptions to the President's amnesty proclamation at from 200,-000 to 260,000 men, divided as follows Perhaps above the rank of colonel, 400; raiders from Canada, 2,000; privateersmen, 3,500; volunteer rebels worth above \$20. 000, 60,000; foreign agents of rebel gov-ernment, 200; rebel naval officers, 160; disloyal jurists, 80; secoding Congressmen 140; old army officers, 180; persons who maltreated prisoners, 300; governers of rebel States, 19; Northern men in rebel employ, 400; soldiers in rebel sumy from border States not second, 50,000; in Northern prisons at the current time, 28,000; those who have taken the oath and broken it, 30,000.

and a broken heart. But it was not thus simply that they parted. He was not content to wreck all her shopes, to withdraw from her side and leave her alone in the world, to break all his vows on which she had relied for years. He must do more, It the very wantonness of wickedness, without a provocation, he songht to cart this unfortunate girl into the vory mure of infamy, and to trample her there with his feet. Mr. Voorbees continued emeasureing to show the competion of Barroughs with the Greanwood letters and the attempt to destroy the character of Miss Harra and indulging in agree, reliabless on the efforts of the father of Barroughs to the father of Barroughs to the father of Barroughs to the

The Abbeville Bulletin. important witnesses out of the way. He SECRETARY SEWARD'S REGULATIONS IN of the case and the peace and dignity of REFERENCE TO THE AMNESTY OATH.

DEPATMENT OF STATE, } Washington, May 29. SIR:-A copy of the President's Amnes ty Proclamation of this date is herewith ap-

pended. A clause in the instrument directs the Secretary of States to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath so as to insure its bened officer, civil, military or naval, of the United State or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who by the laws thereof, may be qualified for ad-

ministering the oath. All officers who receive such oaths are authorized to give certified copies thereof to persons respectively by whom they were made, and such officers are hereby requir ed to transmit originals of such oath at as early a day as convenient, to this Department where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the government.

A register thereof will be kept in the Department, and on application in proper cases certificates will be issued of such certificates, in the form of official certifi-

cates. I am, your obepient servant, WM. H. SEWARD, . Secretary of State.

AMEESTY PROCLAMATION. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, The President of the United States on the 8th day of December, 1863, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to lay down their arms, to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnes-ty and pardon to certain persons who had directly, or by implication, engaged in said

Whereas, many persons who had so engaged in the said rebellion, have, since the ssue of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits thereof; and

Whereas, Many persons who have been ustly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their par. ticipation directly or by implication in said rebellion, and continued in hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declars, that I herby grant to all persons who nave directly or indirectly particibated in the existing rebellion, except as hereafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, providing for the confication of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituteed, out on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath, which shall be registered, for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tender and effect following, to wit:

I do solemnly swear or affirm in presence of Almighty God, that I will hence-forth faithfully defend the constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the er ancipation of slaves. So

help me God.
The following classes of persons are excep'ed from the benefit of this proclama-

1. All who are or have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate States.

2. All who left Judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

3. All who have been military or naval officers of the pretended Confederate government above the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenent in the navy.
4. All who left their seats in the Con-

gress of the United States to aid in the re-

5. All who resigned or tendered their resignation of their commission in the Army and Navy of the United States to

evade their duty in resisting the rebellion.

6. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen or in other capacities.

7. All persons who have been or are absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8. All military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or in the United States Naval Academy.

9. All persons who held the pretended offices of the Government of the States in insurrection against the United States.

10. All persons who have left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond Federal military lines into the so called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11. All persons who have engaged in the destruction of the commerc of the United States upon the high seas and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

12. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the bonefits hereof by takeing the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bond of the military or na-val authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of any kind, sither be-tors or after their conviction.

13, All persons who have voluntarily participated a said seballion, the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000.

who have taken the oath and broken it. 30,000.

It is said that Maximilian has contracted with foreign speculation for the introduction into Mexico of a large number of begroos who are to be kept in alarest the oath of attentioners to the United States increases, and that they must recount the right of acceptant or all tentment before magnetating and their temporary bending may be forever, and their temporary bending to discuss and may be forever, and their temporary bending the manufacture of the President or particular for arise without consoluting them.

the United States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, as to issue its benefits to the people and guard the government against fraud.

In the testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and coused the seal of the United States to be afflixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this the 29th day of May, A .- D. 1765, anh of the Independenc of America the 85th.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President, WM. H. SEWERD, Secretary of State

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXCEPTED CLASSES. The following circular has been issued rom the attorney general's office by direction of the President:

All persons belonging to excepted classes enumerated in the President's proclamation of may 20th, 1865; who may makspecial application to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications would be considered it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed to the oath or af firmation in said proclamation of the President. Every such person desiring special pardon should make application in writing or in person therefor and transmit with such application the original oath and affirmation as taken and subscribed before the officer authorised under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State, to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in said proclamation of the Presi-

JAS. SPEED, Attorney General.

OUTRAGES AT NEWBERRY. According to the statements of the Newberry Herald, the citizens are faring but badly in that town, and it appears that rogues are doing a profitable business in that locality. The editor of the Herald, in his paper of the 2d inst., thus graphically pictures the actions of those noctural visitors:

Robberies are of common occurrence and an occasional fire gives a change to the scene. Meat houses, chicken roosts, &c., are swept nightly, and any thing moveable or losse is clean gone by morning. If something is not soon done to arrest these petty "irrepressible" pilferers, the farmer will soon be reduced to a pitinble condition. Law and order seems to have departed, and we are simply drifting on the

Dr. Garmany's office was broken open the other night and robbed a number of valuable articles, among which were several setts of valuable surgical instruments. Mrs. Higgins' larder was entered and plundered of a quanty of lard, etc., and friend Scot; tells us that all his bacon was stolen a few nights ago. Major L. J Jones and Mr. James Caldwell have also had midnight visite, sustaining loss. We regret to learn that Mr. Robert Ste-

vart's gin house was set on fire and consumed, together with its contents, ten bags of cotton, one hundred bushels of wheat, thrasher, &c., during the last week. It was the work of an incendiary.

GEN. WRIGHT .- The Augusta Chroniclo and Sentinel of the 2d inst., says: We had yesterday the pleasure of a brief interview with Gen. A. R. Wright,

During his conversation, the General remarked most sensibly on the existing state of affairs. He said it was the true interest for every man in Georgia to be obedient to the authorities and promptly to acquiesce in the orders issued. willingly accept the true status of affairs, and go to work with a will to restore Georgia to the position formerly occupied by her. That the quicker Georgia resumed her old place among the States the bette for all. The General also said that there should be but one party in the State, that there should be no division among the people; but that all should do their utmost to accomplish the great object-the reinstating of Georgia.

It affords us much gratification to find that the leaders in the late struggle feel inclined so strongly to have everything adjusted as rapidly as it is for the best interests of all. Now if the people who lis-tened to and followed their advice in days gone by, will only profit by their example and advice now, there will be no disturbance, or jarring, or party discussions in this State until we get into a position where all matters can be safely discussed without

WISE AND JUDICIOUS COUNSEL .- Nothing can be wiser and more judicious thanthe advice of Hon. W. W. Boyce, in his late speech at Winnsboro. In the course of his speech he said :

"Our greatest statesmanship now consists in pacification with the North. Every man should lend himself to this work. Let us forget the horrible struggle through which we have passed as fast as we can. Let us look before us, and not behind us. Let us not despair of our country. God is wiser than we are. The history of nations is the judgment of God. Let us acquiesce in that destiny from which there is no appeal. Slavery is gone, but all is not lost. Our fortunes are shattered; we are poor indeed; but the Heavens are still above us; and though the way before us is rugged, let us, with great hearts, move forward to fulfil our mission, whatever it

may be.
"If we are wise, there is still hope for us in the future. If we are weals every step will only plunge us deeper into the Serbonian bog. We must act under the influence of new ideas. We must not haten to our passions, but to our reason, And the future may be more auspicious to us than the most sanguine now imag-

Would that these sentiments might be deeply imprinted upon every Southern heart! It becomes all men who have induced in public speech, in the price, and in except intercourse, to urge them in this upon line, and present upon precept.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald after visiting the South, says:

We have had during the whole journey, for traveling companions, rebel officers and soldiers returning to their homes, often being for days beyond the reach of Union soldiers, and have been universally treated with courtesy and kindness, notwithstand-ing the fact being known that we were from the North, and at times differing in opinions and sentiments regarding the war. We have seen or heard nothing of guerilla parties or insurrectiotary bands of robbers, but found the country peaceful and quiet, and the people generally anxious to settle down to business quietly, and to resume their relations with the federal gov-ernment. We also found the people ready and willing to discuss the slavery question, and anxions to discuss the slavery question, and anxions to get all the light and information they could regarding the wishes of the government, and manifesting a desire to conform as nearly as possible, to all rules and regulations prescribed for their guidance.

The United States Government is undoubtedly concentrating troops in large numbers on and along the Rio Grande, no doubt with regard to their future use in Mexican affairs. The North now insists more strongly than ever on the Monroe doctrine.

# G. W. KELLEY,

## Variety Store, ABBEVILLE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of Purchasers to his Stock of Goods, consisting, in part, as follows:

## DRY GOODS. MUSLINS. SKIRTS. $\mathbf{HOOB}$

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hose,

N EEDLES, Shoe Thread, Pencils, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Needles, Flax Thread, Comba, GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS, > Knives and Forks,

Pocket Knives,
Pipes, Ladies Enamelled Belts, Hair Oil, a Variety of Toilet Soaps, Raisins, Mackerel, Herrings, Sugar, Green Tea, Pepper, Salts, Segara,
Rope, Jars, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Table
Salt.

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, SHOES, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Ladies Worked Collars

Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Jewelry, Tape. Osnaburgs, Tin Ware, FAC-TORY THREAD, Extract Logwood, Horse Shoes, Rasps, Bastard Files, Shoe Blacking,

Goods Bartered for Country Produce when delivered at my

- G. W. KELLEY.

Abbeville. Aug. 3, 1865, 2-tf

### Government Claims and Application for Pardon.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with one of the most able and influential legal firms in Washington city, for the prosecution of Government claims and applications for

of Government claims and appeared.

All applications for pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation must first be lodged with the Provisional Governor, and from thence forwarded to Washington city for final action by the President. The intervention of an attorney, both at this place and Washington city, will greatly facilitate the transaction and completion of such business.

C. J. ELFORD,

Attorney at Law,

Aug. 3, 1865, 2-2t. Greenville, S. C.

LT All papers in the State copy three times and send bills to C. J. E.

### Important to the Traveling Public. DAILY HACK LINE From Abbeville

WASHINGTON No Detention at Kither Place.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the Traveling Poblic that they have this day put into operation a Delly Line of Hacks from Abbeville, S. C., to Washington, Ga. Making Connection with the Trains leaving both places.

Passengers arriving at Abbaville on the 2.80 P. M. train will arrive at Washington next morning in time for the 8.20 Ir.in, and those arriving at Mathington on the 5.30 P. M. train will arrive at Abbeville in time for the 10.30 ft. H. train.

Seats may be secured from the Agent, at Branctle Depot, on the Georgia Railread, and from the Conductor in the Abbeville Believed.

JAS. W. FOWLER,

JAS. W. FOWLER, WM H. BURNS.
Albertus, July 27, 1868, 2-17

Total Control of Secret Secretary Control of the Co

# STORE

AND

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has established a

## STORE IN ABBEVILLE.

At the Old Stand of Gray & Robertson.

Where the Most

## CHOICE GOODS

OFFERED SINCE THE WAR, Will be sold at the Lowest Possible Rates.

The Goods have been bought for Cash, in order Sell them Low.

ONLY CASH WILL BE EXPECTED.

Though personally unsepuainted I have no doubt a good many will recognize me as the Proprietor of the Bonnet Factory, established in Newberry.

The following is a part of the invoice received at present:

GENTS'

Consisting in part of SHIRTS, Cashmere and Cotton; HATS, Men's and Boy'-a large selection ; DRAWERS, LINEN SHIRTS, best quality; Congress Gairers, all siges and kinds; Shirt Collars, Linen and Paper; Cravars, all colors and prices; Men's and Boys' Hose, a Superior Article; Suspenders, India Rubber and others; Hann-RERCHIEFS, Pure White Linen and Col-

## PERFUMERY,

Such as Hair Oil; Pomade; Esu De Cologne; Rose Water; Essence of Sweet Brier; Essence of Rose; Windsor Soap, Colgate Soap in Bars and others.

Combs and Hair Pins.

Ladies best Rotondo Combs, with and without sets—something new; India Rub-ber Dressing and Fine Combs—Goodyear's Patent; India Rubber Hair Pius, the Best in the Market; Pocket Combs; Ladies Belts; Envelopes and Weiting Paper;

## HOOP SKIRTS.

Pocket Knives; Pencils; Needles of every description, very cheap; Spool Cot-ton, the very best; Flax Thread; Segara, a large quantity. Smoking Tobacco and

Which we will sell very low. Che Crackers: Mackers!, by the Kit. Small: Herring, Starch; silver gloss. Cheaseest in the asselect. Ocades. Build Plain: Gun. Drops: Choose Sparm Candles! Sods: Resine: Ocar Water Haking. Ponders Mason to him and a good many actions which have set such in low enter.

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A. I have markly mall is colling asset a same and the same of the enter.

New Mark I propose to facultable and Market I propose to facultable.